

The Owingsville Outlook.

OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

VOL. XVIII.

SWORN

To: That 66,417 copies OUTLOOK were
circulated during 12 weeks '96; average,
1,337 weekly. Bought many more than
that of Kellogg.

NUMBER 16.

GREEN COFFEE, 18, 20, 22½ and 25¢
at Dawson & Nixon's.Born, Oct. 21, to Mr. and Mrs.
Andrew Minihan, a son.19 lbs. best Granulated Sugar
\$1.00 cash at Dawson & Nixon's.Born, Oct. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs.
Jeff Staton, of Salt Well, a daughter.Fresh Oatmeal and Rolled Oats
10¢ per package at Dawson & Nixon's.Judge W. S. Gudgel will speak
at Bethel Friday, October 30th, at
2 o'clock.Born, Oct. 18th, to Mr. and Mrs.
Willis Roberts, of Flat Creek, a
daughter.If you want to save money on
Dry Goods and Millinery go to
Mrs. Estill's.Arbuckle's Lion and XXXX cof-
fees 20¢ per package cash at Daw-
son & Nixon's.Beautiful Outings, Penangs, Per-
fumes, Ginghams, Calicoes, and
all so cheap at Mrs. Estill's.School was dismissed on Thurs-
day of last week for the balance of
the week, on account of the fear of
diphtheria.Johnnie Sorrell and Miss Cather-
ine Snedegar were granted license
to wed, Oct. 22d; Granville Staten
and Miss Viola Moore, Oct. 23d.You should see those beautiful
Dress Goods, such as Covert Cloth,
Broad Cloth, Novelties and Serges,
in all colors, & cheap, at Mrs.
Estill's.POLITICAL SPEECHING.—Judge W.
S. Gudgel and Judge C. W. Good-
paster will speak at Olympia next
Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Everybody invited to attend the
speaking.VANLANDINGHAM-BRADLEY.—Wren
Vanlandingham and Miss Arra
Bradley, both of Wyoming, were
married by Elder T. D. Zimmerman,
at his residence, on Wednes-
day, Oct. 21st.GOOD PRICES.—John W. Shout,
south of town, sold 6 lbs. of tobacco
in Louisville last week at
\$12, 10.75, 7.20, 5.90, 4.60 and 3.35.
His crop of 5,670 lbs. averaged a
fracture over 7¢ at home.Mrs. Estill will have a nice line
of Capes and Jackets the 1st and 2d
weeks in November. Anyone
wishing to buy a nice wrap will do
well to call on her. Remember the
time,—the 1st and 2d weeks in
November.SPEAKING.—Judge C. W. Good-
paster will speak at Scov's school-
house Friday night at 7 o'clock.
Olympia Saturday afternoon at 2
o'clock. If you want to learn
something, or hear what you know
about the financial issue clearly ex-
pressed, go and hear Judge speak.DIPHTHERIA.—Little Lottie Atch-
ison has recovered from a slight at-
tack of diphtheria. Some of Messrs.
Hatton and Shout's children, at
the foot of the town hill on the
Preston pike, have diphtheria, but
no other cases have yet developed.Later.—Dr. G. W. Conner's little
son Montgomery has diphtheria.STOCK SALES.—John L. Vice, of
Bethel, bought of Mrs. Lucy Don-
nan, of this town, 32 hogs at \$2.75
per cwt.; of M. D. Faris, 7 of Joseph
Arrasmith, of Bethel, 4, of D.
D. Arrasmith 7th same price; of
S. V. Johnson, of Preston, 19 at
\$2.85; of J. A. Wright, Flat Creek,
one 1,590-lb. ox at \$2.50 and one
1,340-lb. ox at \$2.25.A. REFFER and wife, of the south-
ern part of this county, were found
guilty of forging names to pension
certificates and were fined \$10 and
sentenced each to one year in the
Jeffersonville (Ind.) penitentiary.
They were tried before Judge Barr
in the Federal Court at Louisville.
They plead ignorance.CATTLE SALES.—J. B. Embry,
agent for Nelson Morris & Co.,
Chicago, bought of J. G. Good-
paster and W. D. Young last week 80
export cattle at \$4 per cwt. and 20
at \$3.50 to \$3.65; of Wm. Estill, of
Grange City, 19 at \$4 and 4 at
\$3.15; W. T. Warner 4 oxen at \$3
to \$3.65; W. D. Young 10 oxen at
\$3.25; Daniel Harper 3 oxen at \$3
and 1 at \$2.50; Clegg Ewing 48
export cattle at \$4 and 17 oxen at
\$3.25.OVER-CROWDED.—Correspondents
will find some of their unimportant
items left out this week because we
are over-crowded with matter de-
manding insertion.We had to cut nearly all cor-
pore, and besides leave out long
articles from Thos. Rawlings, of
Wakefield, Neb.; from Jas. K.
Jackson, Knob Lick, a Bangor
writer, and enough matter alto-
gether to have made several col-
umns.EX-BATH COUNTIAN.—We didn't
have room to publish a long Bryan
article written by Thos. Rawlings,
of Wakefield, Neb. We see by a
card enclosed that Mr. Rawlings is
a Democratic and People's Inde-
pendent candidate for Regent of
the State University of Nebraska.
Mr. Rawlings is a native of Bath
county and with his brother Har-
vey is in the hardware business in
town. His Bath county kin-
and friends will wish him
in his political aspirations.TOBACCO REPORT.—EXPRESSLY
FOR THE OUTLOOK BY J. P. PHILPS
& CO., PLANTERS' HOUSE, LOU-
ISVILLE, KY., Oct. 24, 1896.—We have
over a statement as follows from
me, that he had said this Govern-
ment had not coined any silver dol-
lars since 1893. I did make such

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.—The Fis-
cal Court appointed Judge W. S.
Gudgel and J. J. Nesbitt a com-
mittee to contract for and have a
sawed freestone pavement laid
in front of the Court-house. The
stone is now being received and
the pavement will be finished be-
fore bad weather.

PUBLIC SPEECHING.—Osmond F.
Byron will address the citizens at
the following places:—

Bald Eagle, Thursday, Oct. 29,
7 p.m.White Sulphur, Friday, Oct. 30,
7 p.m.Licking Union, Saturday, Oct. 31,
1 p.m.Farmers, Saturday, Oct. 31, 7 p.m.,
Owingsville, Monday, Nov. 2, 7 p.m.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.—Congress-
man W. J. Stone, of Western Ken-
tucky, delivered a silver speech
here last Thursday that pleased
those of that party very well, but
the address Thursday night of
Robert J. Breckinridge, brother of
Col. W. C. P., on the same side as
the speaker, was a disappointment to
those of his side, some saying that he did
the Bryan cause no good.

HONORED AN OWINGSVILLIAN.—At
the yearly election of officers by
the Masonic Grand Lodge at Lou-
isville last week John A. Ramsey
master of Bath Lodge No. 55, was
elected Grand Junior Warden, re-
ceiving 12 more votes than all com-
petitors and defeating such promi-
nent candidates as Judge George
Dennett, Jr., and State Auditor Sam
Hawkins. He received 248 votes
only 212 being necessary to an
election. On his return home Thurs-
day night he was met by a delega-
tion and escorted to his home by
the young people belonging to
prominent families, are both highly
popular in the best society of
the county, and are well-matched
in all respects. They are now re-
ceiving the hearty congratulations of
their many friends.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT PROPOSITION.—
Clark Crouch, of Bethel, has moved
his corn-crushing mill to town. He
and his brother Walker, of New
Brighton, Penn., were here and
made a proposition to the Town
Council to put up seven arc lights
—one at the rise in the street in
front of Dr. Walden's residence,
one across Main and Jefferson, one
at the east end of Main, one at
Sudduth and High, one on West
Water, and two on State Avenue—
at a cost of \$200 more than it costs
at present to light the town with
the gasoline lamps in use. The
Council appointed John A. Ramsey
to interview the citizens on the
subject, and he found that 48 vot-
ers opposed it, and 7 were
non-committal. The Council met
Tuesday night to consider the
proposition.

FIRE AT EAST UNION.—The to-
bacco warehouse at East Union,
Nicholas county, belonging to Geo.
W. Bramblett burned early last
Sunday morning. The East Union
Christian Church, a very large
building near by, caught from the
warehouse and burned also. The
warehouse contained between 400,-
000 and 500,000 pounds of select
tobacco, Mr. Bramblett having
cured and shipped his low grades
as he bought crops. He deals very
largely in tobacco. His loss was
only partially covered by insurance.
The origin of the fire is unknown.
The church was not insured. The
members will rebuild right away,
having commenced already soliciting
contributions for that purpose.
Mr. Bramblett's loss is large, as
he had no insurance on the build-
ing, machinery, etc.

MISS LADY.—John W. Faris died of consumption at his home on Bald Eagle, Sharp-
burg precinct, last Thursday. He had been afflicted with the disease a long time, but had only been seriously ill a few weeks. Funeral services were held in the Christian Church here Friday afternoon, after which the remains were laid to rest in the Owingsville Cemetery. Deceased was a son of the late Joseph A. Faris and was born about 46 years ago and reared in this county, living for a while and conducting merchandise business in this town. He had been living on and operating a farm, making a substantial success of it. He wedded a Miss Cohen, of Jessamine county, about fifteen years ago. The widow, a son and a daughter survive and have the condolences of their many friends. John Faris was a man of gentle nature, a first-class citizen and a man universally liked and respected wherever known. His community will miss him. He was a brother of M. D. Faris, of this town; Mrs. Nannie Duncan, of Carlisle, and Miss Lucy Faris.

CORRECT LIST OF ELECTION OFFI-
CERS.—The following is the revised
and corrected list of officers for
the ensuing November election:—

SHARPSBURG, NO. 1.—Samuel
Thomas and S. T. Howard, Judges;
T. B. Grimes, Sheriff; H. C. Ste-
phen, Clerk.

SHARPSBURG, NO. 2.—W. A. Peed
and C. A. Brown, Judges; Chas.
Stonebraker, Sheriff; E. E. Peck,
Clerk.

BETHEL.—J. L. McAlister and
Joe Arrasmith, Judges; Chas. Gossett,
Sheriff; L. C. Williams, Clerk.

SOUTH SHARPSBURG.—L. C. Gud-
gel and A. B. Barbee, Judges;
Foster Stephens, Sheriff; Charles
Newcomb, Clerk.

FRANK DECKER, traveling agent
and solicitor for the Louisville Com-
mercial, was here Thursday and
Friday of last week, and secured a
good list for his paper. After a
pleasant social call at this office
Friday morning, he left in the af-
ternoon for Morehead.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Sherburne.

Miss Dale, of Sharpsburg, was
the guest of the family of Frank
Duckworth last week.

John Shepherd and wife, of Gra-
ham, were the guests of W. H. Gra-
ham from Saturday till Monday.

L. C. Gudgel and wife were the
guests of friends and relatives in
Sharpsburg and vicinity last week.

COGSWELL.
Mrs. Ida Jennings is able to be
out again.

J. E. Hayes has returned from
Jessamine Co.

Anderson Alfrey, of Jessamine
county, visited his brother, Wesley
Alfrey, last week.

Charlotte Fanning visited her
sister, Mrs. Emma Myers, at Mid-
land, Monday night.

SOME SILVER MATTERS.—Sharp-
burg, Ky., Oct. 24, 1896.—EDWARD
OUTLOOK: The Sharpsburg World
of Oct. 23 contains a statement
from my friend Mr. W. M. Bacon
in which he seems much excited
over a statement as follows from
me, that he had said this Govern-
ment had not coined any silver dol-
lars since 1893. I did make such

statement, but it was made in this
way: That I had been told that
Mr. Bacon stated in his speech
that none had been coined since
'93. I was in my office talking to
a gentleman, a very fine believer in
silver, when another gentleman
came in and asked Mr. S. C. Allen
if there had been any dollars coined
since 1893. He was told "Yes." He
said to Mr. S. C. Allen: "I have
just made a bet," and named whom
he made it with (a free silver gen-
tleman who had heard Mr. B.
speak). Mr. S. C. Allen handed
him 5 dollars, that the man could
settle his bet. I remarked to the
gentleman I was conversing with:
"Did you hear that?" He said:
"What?" I told him that the gen-
tleman said Mr. B. stated in his
speech no silver dollars had been
coined since 1893. He said: "No,
I said '1893.' I then corrected
myself and said I meant 1893. I
handed him a silver dollar of '96
to look at, and he remarked that it
was the first he had seen. I an-
swered him by saying: "Probably
you have not noticed the dates of
the money you have handled." While
I did not hear my friend Mr. B.
say that he was in the speech of his
hearsers who are as ardent in the
silver cause as he. After closing
my house that afternoon on my
way home I was asked by several
if they presented the obligations of
the Government for payment. I
told him at the time that this sil-
ver statement had been contradicted
and by such high authority that
I was satisfied it was not true. I
have since heard of Mr. B. quoting
the Justice he deserves by con-
tradiciting it. I have never made
the dollar statement to do my friend
B. an injustice and would not, for
he is a gentleman for whom I have
at all times had the highest regard;
and at any time this matter may
come up I certainly shall contra-
dict it.

I remain his friend,
F. S. ALLEN.

PERSONAL.

John Gillon and family have
gone to housekeeping in their prop-
erty on West Main street.

Wm. Robinson, who lives on P.
and H. H. Ewing's farm, east of
town, is very sick with fever.

Mrs. Jennie Clayton, of Salt
Lick, was in town Tuesday, the
guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. W.
Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Maury, of
Max Meadows, Va., arrived Tues-
day on a visit to J. T. Kimbrough's
family.

Mrs. Wm. E. Richards and son
James of Georgetown, arrived
Saturday on a visit to J. M. Rich-
ard's family.

Mrs. Reuben Gudgel returned
Friday from New York City, where
she had been visiting her daughter
Mrs. Thomas A. Lee.

W. L. Allen and T. Morgan were
rabbit-hunting last week and killed
28 rabbits.

Hub Burns' little daughter is
improving very nicely; hope she
will be able to be out soon.

Hub Burns had the good luck to
kill a wild goose on Col. Hamilton's
pond last week. He saw several
more on the farm.

Midland City.

Bud Wages is slowly recovering
from a 9-weeks' spell of typhoid fever.

Charles Bailey, of Freestown, vis-
ited his daughter, Mrs. Addie Cook,
last week.

Wm. Green and daughter, Miss
Esther, visited the family of Turner
Evans, of Montavie, last week.

Hooper Depp, traveling contractor,
is getting along very well with the
road, which work is badly needed.

Whooping cough is raging in this
school district. Several are not
attending school on account of the
dreadful disease.

Upper Prickly Ash.

F. Tackett and wife visited
their son Clay, in Owingsville, one
day last week.

Mrs. Johnson Stone, who had
been sick for several days, is better
at this writing.

Mrs. Newell, of Reynoldsburg,
visited her daughter, Mrs. Tifford
Chandler, last week.

Miss Little Hamilton visited her
brother, T. H. Hamilton, near Mt.
Sterling, from Thursday until Sun-
day.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Maury, of Max
Meadows, Va., arrived Tuesday on a
visit to J. T. Kimbrough's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Maury have
returned from their vacation in
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OWINGSVILLE OUTLOOK.

D. S. ESTILL, Publisher.

OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OMNIA VINCIT AMOR.

Doth she ask what love is? love is bliss
and sweet; Gentle as a dove is, timid as a dove;
Jealous as a tigress fighting for her young,
Braver than a lion when the foe has sprung.

Love is like a fire-fly with its living spark
Shining ever brighter when the way is dark;

Love is like a rose-bed, full of hidden
sweetness in the woodlands or the weary
streets.

Love is like a river ceasing not to run
Though the stones be rugged and the banks be dun;

Love will smooth the furrows hand of pain
And will soothe the sadness on the dear
one's face.

Love is like the radiance of a distant star.
For we see it beaming through the years
after;

Still we see it gleaming, knowing no
eclipse;

Though the bloom is paling on the nec-
tared lips.

Love is like a sunbeam lighting with its
gold and incisive, was quickly saddled. As
Clarence mounted, the man, in an in-
pulse of sociability, said:

"Say you at the theater to-night,
sir."

"Ahh!" returned Clarence, quietly
gathering up the reins.

"Rather a smart trick of that woman
with the flag," he said, tentatively.
Then, with a possible doubt of his cus-
tomer's politeness, he added, with a forced
smile: "I reckon it's all party fuss,
though—than'nt any real danger."

But fast as Clarence might ride the
words lingered in his ears. He saw
through the man's hesitation—he, too,
had probably heard that Clarence
Braun widely sympathized with his
wife's sentiments—and dared not speak
fully. And he understood the cowardly
suggestion that there was "no real dan-
ger."

It had been Clarence's one failure. He
had believed the public excitement was
only a temporary outbreak of partisan
feeling—soon to subside. Even now he
was conscious that he was less doubtful
of the integrity of the union than of his
own household. It was not the devotio-
n of the patriot, but the indignation of an
outraged husband that was spurting him on.

He knew that if he reached Woodville
by five o'clock he would get ferried
across the bay to the embankment and
catch the down coach to Fair Plains,
whence he could ride to the rancho.
As the coach did not connect directly with San Francisco, the chance of his
being relieved Clarence's mind from
acute tension, he was momentarily di-
verted, and it was not until the boat-
man had departed and he was again alone
that it seemed to have any col-
lateral significance.

Then an uneasy recollection of Susy's
threat that she had the power to put
his wife in Fort Alcatraz came across him.

Could she have already warned the
magistrate? And he quickly forbade any
action from a warning which could have
been taken by the United States
marshal, and not by a civil official, and
dismissed the idea.

Nevertheless, when the stage with its
half-outstretched lamps still burning dimly
against the morning light swept round
the curve and rolled heavily up to the
ferry, he became watchful.

A single yawning individual in its
doorway received a few letters and par-
cels, but Clarence was evidently the
only waiting passenger. Any hope that
he might have entertained that his mys-
terious predecessor would emerge from
some seclusion at that moment, was
disappointed.

As he entered the coach he made a
rapid survey of his fellow-travelers, but
satisfied himself that the stranger was
not among them. They were mainly
small traders or farmers, a minor or
two—apparently a Spanish-American
of both sexes and personality,

Possibly the circumstance that men
of this class usually preferred to travel
on horseback and were rarely seen in
public conveyances attracted his atten-
tion, and their eyes met more than once,
in mutual curiosity.

Presently Clarence addressed a remark
to him in Spanish. He replied im-
mediately and courteously, but at the next
stopping place he asked a question of
the expressman in an unmistakable
Spanish accent.

Clarence's curiosity was satisfied; he
was evidently one of those early Ameri-
can settlers who had been so long domi-
nated in southern California as to adopt
the speech as well as the habits of the
Spaniard.

The conversation fell upon the political
news of the previous night, or rather
seemed to be lazily continued from
some previous more exciting discussion,
in which the speaker had evidently
been interested.

He had but an instant, to see with his
own eyes what his reason told him
was true.

Day was breaking through drizzling
soot and pester-colored clouds as he
reached Woodville ferry, checked
with splashes of the soil and the spume
of his horse, from whose neck and
flanks the sweat rolled like lather.

For awhile he was content to feel
the buffeting, caused by his rapid pace,
of wind and rain against his depressed
head and shoulders, in a sheer brutal
sense of opposition and power; or to
relieve his pent-up excitement by dash-
ing through overflowed gullies in the
road, or across the quaggy, sodden
edge of meadow land, until he had con-
trolled Redskin's rebellious extrav-
agance into a long, steady stride.

Then he raised his head and straight-
ened himself on the saddle—to think.
But to no purpose. He had no plan;
everything would depend upon the situa-
tion; the thought of forestalling any
action of the conspirators, by warning
or calling in the aid of the authorities,
for an instant crossed his mind, but was
soon instantly dismissed.

He had but an instinct, to see with his
own eyes what his reason told him
was true.

"But why not to my directly?" said
Clarence, with affected incredulity.

"Ask him!" she said, viciously. "Per-
haps he didn't want to warn the master
against the mistress. Perhaps he
thought we are still friends. Per-
haps—she hesitated, with a lower voice
and a forced smile, as though he
had lost his heart in the old time."

"Very likely," said Clarence, quietly;
"and for the sake of these old times,
Susy," he went on with a singular gen-
tleness that was quite distinct from his
paling face and set eyes. "I am go-
ing to forget all that you have said of
me and mine, in all the old willfulness
and impatience that I see you still keep
with all your old prettiness." He took
his hat from the table and gravely held
out his hand.

She was frightened for a moment
with his impassive abstraction. In the
old days she had known it—he believed
it was his dogged "obstinacy"—but
she knew the hopelessness of op-
posing it. Yet, with feminine persist-
ency, she again threw herself against
it as a wall.

"You don't believe me! Well, go and
see for yourself. They are at Hobbes
now! If you catch the early morning
stage at Santa Clara, you will come
home before they disperse. Make
my excuses to your husband. Good
night!"

"Clarence!"

But he had already closed the door be-
hind him. His face did not relax its
expression, nor change as he looked
again at the tray with its broken viands
across the door, the worn, stained hall
carpet, or the waiter who shuffled past
him.

He was apparently as critically con-
scious of them and of the close doors of
the hall and the atmosphere of listless
decay and faded extravagance around
him as before the interview.

Had the man he had just parted
from closed his eyes? Clarence com-
posed still utterly disbelieved her
story. But he was conscious that all
that he saw was a part of his degrada-
tion, for he had believed every word she
had uttered.

Through all her extravagance, envy
and revengefulness, he saw the central
truth—that he had been deceived, not
his wife, but by himself. He had
acted all this before—this was
it had been really troubling him,
what he had put aside, rather
than his faith, not in her, but in his
ideal.

He remembered letters that had
passed between her and Capt. Pinkney
—letters that she had openly sent to
notorious southern leaders, her nervous
anxiety to remain at the rancho, the
indecision and ignorant glances of
friends which he put aside—as he had
this woman's message!

Susy had told him nothing new of his
wife, but the truth of himself. And the
revelation came from people whom he
was conscious were the inferiors of
himself and his wife. To an independ-
ent, proud and self-made man it was the
eliminating stroke.

In the same abstruse voice he told
the coachman to drive home.

The return set terminable,
though he never shifted his position.
Yet when he drew up at his own door
and looked at his watch he found he
had been absent only half an hour
but half a hour! As he entered the
house he was with some abstraction
thinking a minute in the hall, he
had expected to see some inward and
visible change in himself at that time.

Dismissing his servants to bed, he
went into his dressing room, completely
changed his attire, put on a pair of
long riding boots, and throwing a ser-
ape over his shoulders, paused a moment,
took a pair of small derringer
pistols from a box, put them in his pockets,
and then slipped cautiously down
the staircase.

A lack of confidence in his own
domestics had invaded him for the first
time. The lights were out. He silently
opened the door and was in the street.

"I don't see him anywhere," said the
ferryman with a glance, half of asto-
nishment and half of curiosity, at his
solitary passenger.

"See whom?" said Clarence, carelessly
as he handed the man his promised
tip.

"The other man I ferried gone to
catch the stage. He must have gone on
without waiting. You're in luck, young
fellow."

"What do you mean?" said Clarence,
sternly. "Who are you speaking of?"

"The chief of police of San Francis-
co!"

forward. The other's rows of sharp
and rapidly, the tough ashore blades
springing like steel from the water, the
heavy boat seeming to leap in success-
ive bows, until they were fairly
caught in the curving wave current and
bearing the placid, muddy surface of the
water.

Clarence did not spend time in ab-
stractedly to his known propensities,
and his crew rained in equal proportion.
A few started ducks whirred before
them, but dropped again to rest.

A half hour they were at the Em-
barcadero. The time was nearly over for
Clarence's eyes were eagerly bent up
for the first appearance of the stage coach
around the little promontory; the ferry-
man was as eagerly scanning the bare,
empty street of the still sleeping settle-
ment.

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TIMELY SERMON.

Talma's Beautiful Lesson Suggested
by Thought of the Dying Year.

Fading, as the Autumn Leaves, We Sink
to the Dust of the Grave—Work of
Decay, and Coming On So
Gradual That It Can Hardly
Be Discerned.

Subject—"The Pageantry of the Woods,"
from his text, Psalm Isaias lxix, 6: "We
all die, even a leaf."

It is so hard for us to understand
religious truth that God constantly re-
instructs. As the schoolmaster takes a
blackboard and puts upon it figures and
diagrams, so that the scholar may not
only get his lesson through the ear, but
also through the eye, so God takes all the
truths of His Bible and draws them out in
diagrams of the natural world. Champlain, the
famous Frenchman, went down into
the depths of the sea, and hauled up
corals, shells, and fish bones, and
wrote in his diary, "This is the
scripture of the ocean."

"I don't understand you," said the
ferryman with a glance, half of asto-
nishment and half of curiosity, at his
solitary passenger.

"See whom?" said Clarence, carelessly
as he handed the man his promised
tip.

"The other man I ferried gone to
catch the stage. He must have gone on
without waiting. You're in luck, young
fellow."

"What do you mean?" said Clarence,
sternly. "Who are you speaking of?"

"The chief of police of San Francis-
co!"

of the oak will be picked up and
handed down for other kings to wear.
Let the blasts come. They only make
room for other life.

So, when we go, others take our
spheres. We do not judge the future
generations their places. We will
have had our good time. Let them
have their turn. All the world is over
now. There is nothing new under the
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Owingsville Outlook

D. S. ESTILL, PUBLISHER.

OWINGSVILLE, KY.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1896.

NATIONAL DEM. TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN McCUALEY PALMER,
OF Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER,
OF Kentucky.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Circuit Judge.

Judge B. F. Day, of Mt. Sterling, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Circuit Judge in the Twenty-first Judicial district, composed of the counties of Bath, Menifee, Montgomery and Rowan.

M. S. Tyler, of Mt. Sterling, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Circuit Judge in this (21st) Judicial district.

Charles W. Nesbitt is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Circuit Judge of this district.

For County Judge.

Wm. G. Ramsey is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Judge of Bath. Election in November, 1897.

For Sheriff.

George T. Young, of Owingsville, is a candidate for Sheriff of Bath county, with Seth Both, of Sharpsburg, pro-act, for deputy.

Johnson M. Atchison, of Wyoming, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Bath county.

For Jailer.

We are authorized to announce Samuel T. Jones, of White Oak, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Jailer of Bath county. Election, November, 1897.

John Jackson, of Preston, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Jailer of Bath Co.

Cage S. Ratliff, of Bald Eagle, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Jailer of Bath county.

Public School Superintendent.

W. Jasper Lacy, of near Owingsville, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Bath Co. Superintendent of Public Schools. Election, November, 1897.

The Chicago Platform.

PREAMBLE.

The first two paragraphs of the Chicago Platform deal in glittering generalities that depend for their Democratic merit upon their application by Democrats at heart, and in real principle; that free-speech declaration, for instance.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The third applies to A. P. A. ism, and we approve it.

THE MONEY METALS.

The fourth says: "We invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States."

That statement is intentionally ambiguous and deceptive. In Article I, Section VIII, on the powers of Congress, the Federal Constitution says, in the Fifth Clause, "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

Again in Article I, Section X., on the restrictions upon the powers of the States, the Federal Constitution says, in the First Clause, "No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

Those are the only portions of the Constitution upon which could be based the statement that "the Federal Constitution names silver and gold as the money metals of the United States," and it upon them is based the oft-repeated declaration that "both gold and silver are the money of the Constitution." It requires no special acumen to see that the Constitution does not limit the coining of money to the metals silver and gold, but gives the Federal Government power to make any other metal a money metal and coins made of them a legal tender, and the standard of weights and measures."

A GOOD THING FOR US.

The sixth goes on to say that gold monometallism is a British policy.

Great Britain has the gold standard, like we have, but also like the United States, has both gold and silver currency.

Gold standard bimetallic currency is a British policy. So is the right of trial by jury; so are many of the practices in law; and British customs, fashions, and manners are many of them eagerly accepted and adopted by our people. The use of the English language is even a British policy. The American people are eclectic and wisely take up any good thing we British cousins discover. Great Britain's use of a good thing is not reasonable bar to our use of it or something similar. It is cheap demagogic to decry anything because the British people use it. Financial stability and national integrity have made the world pay financial tribute to London. The way to increase that tribute is for the United States to become financially fickle; the way to rival Great Britain and win away part of her supremacy is for this nation to remain equally as sound on the single gold standard as Great Britain and retain unimpaired our financial integrity, and in time we shall make greater upon Great Britain's control.

THE ORIGINAL UNIT.

The other part of the fourth paragraph is a deceptive statement. The Spanish milled dollars were already largely in circulation in the United States before the first coinage law and the people were familiar with their value. Hence silver dollars were authorized coined of the same value as the Spanish milled dollar, but not because of any other predilection for silver. However, the first coinage law of the U. S. mentions first the gold coins to be of the value of so many dollars or units, and prescribes their weight and fineness; then mentions the silver coins, and prescribes the value of the silver dollar to be the same as that of the Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current.

The meaning sought to be conveyed is that silver had some inherent qualities that made it the favorite over gold. The impression intended is a false one.

ACT OF 1873.

The fifth paragraph declares that the "act of 1873 demonetized silver without 'we know' the approval of the people, and has resulted."

modities falling, taxation and debt increasing, the enrichment of the money class at home and abroad, the prostration of industry, and the impoverishment of the people.

In the first place, silver wasn't demonetized. That act dropped from the list of authorized coins the standard silver dollar, but it didn't affect the smaller silver coins, and it provided for the coinage of the trade dollar, which was a legal tender like the subsidiary silver coins for \$5.

In the second place, the act wasn't passed without the knowledge of the American people if they or their representatives in the House or Senate had wanted to know or cared anything about it. From its long pending, and the number of times it was printed, and the extent to which it was debated in Congress, it is plain that neither the people nor Congress disapproved of it, else it wouldn't have been enacted.

GOLD HAS NOT GONE UP. But the act of 1873 has not caused gold to appreciate. There is no one commodity in this country that is as valuable as the labor of the people. The labor of the average man will now buy more gold than at any time before that act was passed. That is the greatest test, and according to it gold has depreciated.

CHEAP GOODS A BLESSING. While labor has appreciated, gold and commodities have depreciated; but commodities have depreciated the most. It is a blessing that labor has gone up and commodities come down. Enlightenment, stability, government, inventions, the more wide-spread application of knowledge to production, and the cessation of destructive wars, have all contributed to the beneficial result of cheaper commodities. That any have become too cheap is a result of overproduction on one side, and, on the other, under-consumption due to paralysis of industries caused partly by the Sherman-law panic and continued silver agitation for a depreciated money standard.

UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY. The sixth declares against the single gold standard, saying it has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times."

That is positively untrue. From 1879 up to 1893 the people enjoyed unexampled prosperity. So much so that a great many launched out into a style of comparatively luxurious living. Just think right closely and see if we are not correct. Before the falsely-named "crime of 1873" such luxuries as buggies, pianos, organs, handsome furniture, expensive carpets, fine millinery, mantua-maker's stylish dresses, etc., were beyond the means of all except the few very wealthy people, while sewing-machines and scores of other now indispensable household conveniences were equally as scarce. We can remember that several years after the war there were only two buggies in this town, and a buggy driven along the street would draw everybody to the door to witness the unusual sight. Now nearly everybody of any pretensions in the country owns one or more pleasure vehicles. Then a piano or an organ was a matter for wide-eyed wonderment. Now pianos and organs are so common as to excite no particular interest. Go into the homes of the people and contrast the furnishings of their houses with those of our fathers and grandfathers before 1873. The ordinary small farmer now has comforts and conveniences, and even luxuries, undreamed of by the most prosperous farmers of former days except the very few wealthy old families. Such a thing as fine millinery and clothing made by a mantua-maker were almost beyond the hope of all except the very few wealthy people and those mostly in towns. Then a sewing-machine was a rarity. Now the rule with nearly everybody is that nice dresses made by mantua-makers, two or more suits of custom-made or tailor-made clothes, and sewing-machines kept running in the homes of nearly all the plain people making up clothing that in quality and quantity would have made our old home-spun ancestors open their eyes in amazement. All these good things could not have been if the single gold standard had done the injuries charged to it. People just forget how well off they have been and are compared with the days before 1873. That's the trouble.

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The sixth goes on to say that gold monometallism is a British policy. Great Britain has the gold standard, like we have, but also like the United States, has both gold and silver currency.

Gold standard bimetallic currency is a British policy. So is the right of trial by jury; so are many of the practices in law; and British customs, fashions, and manners are many of them eagerly accepted and adopted by our people. The use of the English language is even a British policy. The American people are eclectic and wisely take up any good thing we British cousins discover. Great Britain's use of a good thing is not reasonable bar to our use of it or something similar. It is cheap demagogic to decry anything because the British people use it. Financial stability and national integrity have made the world pay financial tribute to London. The way to increase that tribute is for the United States to become financially fickle; the way to rival Great Britain and win away part of her supremacy is for this nation to remain equally as sound on the single gold standard as Great Britain and retain unimpaired our financial integrity, and in time we shall make greater upon Great Britain's control.

THE SEVENTH.

The eleventh brushes aside tariff reform with slight notice, and contains the threat of making the Supreme Court over to suit the partisan desires of the time. There are just sixteen words to the 1 threat in regard to the Supreme Court; that attack on the integrity of that judicial body is one of the very worst things in all Bryanism.

The twelfth starts in against import-laborers and jumps to the money subject again.

COMPARATIVE ARBITRATION.

The thirteenth favors legislation to secure arbitration between employers and employees in interstate commerce when they have differences.

STRICTER CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

The fourteenth declares for stricter control of the railroads by the Federal Government. That could only end in a vast governmental machine that would ultimately precipitate the nation into a socialism. It is a bait for the Populists, and if insincere is a fraud. If sincere it commits the so-called "regular Democracy" to another of the main tenets of Populism.

INCONSISTENCY.

The fifteenth declares for a return to simplicity and economy and coupling of the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, but in the twenty-fifth negative it partially by declaring for river and harbor extravagance.

ANARCHICAL PLANK.

The sixteenth is a dangerous declaration. That is the Altgeld plank in indirect rebuke of President Cleveland for putting down the Debts riot. If for no other reason every voter who loves peace, law and order should oppose Bryan and every man who stands on the Chicago platform as long as they uphold the hidden doctrine of that sixteenth plank. The danger doesn't appear in its diplomatic wording; it is in the course and purpose of the author, Altgeld. Bryan says he will carry out the whole platform. If he carries out that plank anomaly would result.

Space gave out before we could finish our analysis of the Chicago platform, but the most important features were touched upon.

Reply to "One of Them."

We were overcrowded with news matter last issue and on that account were compelled to either leave out news in type or cut it out entirely.

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